

The Genus *Quartinia* Ed. André, 1884 (Hymenoptera: Vespidae: Masarinae) in Southern Africa. Part II. A New Species with Complete Venation and with a Deeply Excised Antennal Club in the Male

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Abstract.—In this publication, the second of a projected series revising the Afrotropical (essentially southern African) species of the genus *Quartinia* Ed. André, 1884 (Hymenoptera: Vespidae: Masarinae), a **new species** with complete venation, *strucki*, is described. By virtue of the similarly deeply excised antennal club of the male, hitherto a character unique to *Q. antennata* Schulthess, a deceptive but superficial similarity to that species is shown. The differences between the two species are discussed.

The background to the present state of knowledge of the taxonomy of the genus *Quartinia* Ed. André, 1884 and the rationale adopted of publishing a series of papers describing new species as well as reviewing some known species, at a time when a complete revision of the genus is not yet practicable, has been fully stated in Gess (2007). Reference should be made to the introduction of that paper with regard to the size categories adopted to express the relative size of these small wasps.

The acronym AMG stands for Albany Museum, Grahamstown, South Africa.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES AND COLLECTION DATA

Quartinia strucki Gess, new species

Diagnosis.—Large (4.6 – 5.0 mm). Fore wing with *Cu1a* and *2m-cu* complete and as thick as the other veins. Male with deeply excised antennal club, with head and clypeus of usual proportions, and with sternum I bearing a very pronounced, laterally compressed, antero-ventrally directed tubercle. In both sexes tegula with posterior inner corner markedly and acutely inwardly produced.

Description.—*Male:* Head and mesosoma black; gaster and legs dark reddish brown. The following are white: basal half of mandible dorsally; labrum, disc of clypeus; paraocular streak up to antennal socket; supraclypeal marking on frons; underside of pedicel and of flagellomeres 1 – 5 (becoming progressively suffused with reddish); small spot on either side of anterior margin of pronotal dorsum and small spot on postero-dorsal angle of same; anterior margin and posterior angle of tegula (otherwise dark brown with a testaceous centre); transverse marking postero-medially on scutellum and entire scutellar lamella; extreme apex of fore trochanter; most of underside and anterior surface of fore femur; anterior surface of fore tibia; distal two thirds of anterior surface of mid femur; anterior surface of mid tibia; most of fore and mid tarsomeres (becoming progressively suffused with reddish). Reddish are: posterior bands, progressively narrower and not reaching sides, on terga I – VI (that on VI reduced to a median spot in one of the specimens); posterior band on tergum II at its ends markedly anteriorly produced to form a sub-circular spot almost reaching anterior margin of tergum; hind tarsomeres. Fore wings lightly browned, especially anteriorly.

Length: circa 4.8 mm; length of fore wing 3.5 mm; hamuli 5.

Head in front view $1.35 \times$ as wide as long; finely and closely punctured and with microsculptured interstices; matt; frons and vertex with dense, short setae; vertex behind posterior ocelli depressed and occipital carina lamellate medially; POL: OOL = 1: 0.65; clypeus $1.4 \times$ as wide as long; its disc evenly convex, its ventral margin broadly hyaline and slightly reflexed; labrum wide; its ventral margin transverse; antenna with all flagellomeres wider than long; first flagellomere $1.3 \times$ as wide as long; second flagellomere $1.6 \times$ as wide as long; enlarged club formed of flagellomeres VI – X; flagellomeres VII – IX with a deep, semicircular, sharp edged emargination; flagellomere X unmodified, not part of emargination, forming a convex end to club.

Mesosoma similarly punctured to head, pronotum and mesonotum with dense, short setae.

Terga II and III and to a lesser degree also IV markedly impressed at base, tergum VII with truncate apex and non-hyaline margin, not incised. Sternum I with a very pronounced, laterally compressed, antero-ventrally directed tubercle.

Female: Head and mesosoma black; gaster and legs dark reddish-brown. The following are yellowish-white: underside of pedicel and of flagellomeres (becoming progressively suffused with reddish); in some specimens a minute dot on postero-dorsal angle of pronotum; anterior margin and posterior angle of tegula (otherwise dark brown with a testaceous centre); transverse marking postero-medially on scutellum (in some specimens only) and entire scutellar lamella (both tending to be variously suffused with reddish); streak on distal half of fore femur; most of antero-dorsal surface of tibia and basal tarsomere of fore leg; antero-dorsal surface of tibia of middle leg (in some specimens only). Reddish are: most of terga I and II (with exception medial dark markings); posterior bands, progressively narrower and not reaching

sides on terga III and IV. Fore wings lightly browned, especially anteriorly.

Length: 4.6 – 5.0 mm (average of 4: 4.9 mm); length of fore wing 3.6 – 3.7 mm; hamuli 6.

Head in front view $1.32 \times$ as wide as long; clypeus matt, very finely microreticulate with a scattering of a few minute flat-bottomed punctures; frons and vertex moderately shiny, closely punctured (punctures larger than those of male) and with microsculptured interstices; vertex behind posterior ocelli depressed and occipital carina lamellate medially; POL: OOL = 1: 0.66. Mesosoma shiny; punctures (particularly those on pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellar disc) noticeably larger than on head and in places subconfluent; interstices finely microreticulate. Mesosoma with punctures on terga I and II distinct, especially posteriorly; those on III smaller; all terga finely microsculptured.

Etymology.—Named after Dr Michael Struck, botanist and meticulous observer, collector of the material.

Material examined.—Holotype: ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: Farm "Quaggaskop" (31°19'S 18°39'E), 30.vii.1992 (M. Struck) (on flowers of *Argyroderma fissum* (Haw.) L. Bol., Aizoaceae: Mesembryanthema) [AMG]. Paratypes: SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 13 ♀♀: same locality but date 1.vi.1993, 1 ♀ (all M. Struck) (all on flowers of *Argyroderma fissum* (Haw.) L. Bol., Aizoaceae: Mesembryanthema) [AMG].

Geographic distribution.—Known only from the type locality, the farm Quaggaskop [also spelled Kwaggakop], situated on the Knersvlakte, 31 km due N of Vanrhynsdorp.

Floral associations.—*Argyroderma fissum* (Haw.) L. Bol. (Aizoaceae: Mesembryanthema).

Nesting.—Unknown.

Discussion.—By virtue of the similarly deeply excised antennal club of the male, *Q. strucki* is reminiscent of *Q. antennata* Schulthess, as described by that author

(1935: 388 and unnumbered figure of antenna) and by Richards (1962: 162). The species may be readily distinguished from *Q. antennata*, however, by the following characters – the state of those pertaining to *Q. antennata*, as given in the descriptions and, as ascertained by the present author from examination of the holotype ♂ and of a ♀, being noted in brackets (in Richard's description flagellomere I and flagellomere II are given as segments 3 and 4).

Q. strucki is considerably smaller, the length of the male and of the female being circa 4.8 mm and 4.6 – 5.0 mm respectively (6.0 – 7.5 mm and 6.0 mm respectively).

In *Q. strucki* the head of the male, $1.35\times$ as wide as long, is of usual proportions (head much broader than long).

In *Q. strucki* the clypeus of the male, $1.4\times$ as wide as long, is of usual proportions and the disc is evenly convex (clypeus very transverse, more than six times as wide as high, raised and sinking almost perpendicularly along whole ventral margin).

In *Q. strucki* the antenna of the male has flagellomere I $1.3\times$ as wide as long, flagellomere II $1.6\times$ as wide as long (flagellomere I more than twice as long as broad, flagellomere II quadrate).

In addition to the above characters, in *Q. strucki* sternum I of the male has a very

pronounced, laterally compressed, antero-ventrally directed tubercle (sternum I postero-medially subconically produced).

Material of Q. antennata Schulthess examined.—Holotype ♂ [BMNH(E), Hym. 18.52]. SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: Worcester, Sept. – Oct. 1931 (R. E Turner); ♀ [BMNH(E)] SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: Worcester, 3 – 4. x.1928 (R. E. Turner).

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